

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Figure 1

FAIR LAWN, N. J., U.S.A.

Read Carefully Before Ordering

Why you should order early. It is very much to your interest to have your order booked as soon after receipt of catalog as possible.

On receipt of order, your roses are at once selected and put into the ground in cold storehouse exactly as general stock is kept all Winter, where they remain until day of shipment. You will thus be more likely to receive all the varieties you want, and the choicest stock as well. We can also then give your order more careful attention than in the rush of the shipping season. Acknowledgment of the receipt of your order and remittance will at once be made.

Shipping Season continues from October until May 1st, although for Fall shipment your order should be in our hands by November 1st. To far Southern and Pacific Coast points we can ship practically all Winter. In February, planting time begins to work northward until, about April 1st, the great rush of Northern planting begins.

I ship by express, unless otherwise instructed, buyer to pay transportation charges, which are now low, as plants go at "Second Class" rate.

Substitutions. Please state what is to be done in case some variety is sold on receipt of your order; whether you wish money returned or some equally valuable variety substituted.

No charge for packing, except at 100 or 1000 rate, when a minimum charge will be made to cover actual cost. No charge for delivery to transportation company.

Prices in this catalog are net, and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold at. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in plants. Under present working conditions, no order under \$3.00 can be accepted.

Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order, Check or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order.

C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by a deposit of 25%.

Open accounts. Any one desiring to open an account will please furnish bank or business references, which, he must remember, will take some time to investigate. This is, unfortunately, a necessary business precaution. No account opened for an initial order of less than \$10.00.

Guarantee. We cannot guarantee, or assume responsibility for, your success. We guarantee that all plants we send out will be in good, live, growing condition when they leave our hands. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to and acceptance by you of the plants. If stock is not satisfactory upon delivery, it may be returned at once, and your money will be refunded.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated, and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.

Introduction

In presenting this 1921 edition of "A Little Book About Roses" to a rose-loving and rose-buying public, it is done with a confidence and satisfaction born of success.

It was sixteen years ago that the first edition of this booklet was issued. This was after the writer had spent ten years of loving devotion to the flower more generally adored than any other given us by a beauty-loving Creator. Ambitious and hopeful as I then was, I little dreamed of the possibilities that lay before me. In launching a local business one can usually figure out the maximum probabilities, but in a new business of national and even international scope one can hardly foretell or foresee the possible results—always provided that the article offered possesses inherent merit.

I well recall how the first \$50.00 order I received almost staggered me, causing much more excitement than one for \$500.00 does today. Two weeks ago we booked a rose order for a private place for \$2000.00.

This success has not, however, caused us to become indifferent or careless. It is true that the war, turning things upside down as it did, did not spare us, and that at times everything did not go through just as thoroughly as before, but we have since gotten back to the point where no detail is too trifling to again receive every attention, and it always has been our attention to the many little details, rather than to any secret method or process, that has made our product so superior and famous. I am frank to admit that last Spring, owing to the railroad strike, the unusually prolonged cold planting season, and, too, in a measure, perhaps, the preceding very severe Winter, the planter of even our roses did not in every case achieve so full a success as in ordinary years. Such a combination of unfavorable conditions is not likely to prevail again, and those who planted roses for the first time last Spring and did not succeed fully should not be disheartened. Certain it is that never before in the Fall have we received such a splendid lot of enthusiastic letters as came to us this past Fall (entirely unsolicited) concerning the crop maturing then, the stock of which was the same as we now offer for Spring planting.

We sold and shipped last Fall more than double the number of roses that we ever sold before in a Fall season. Several of these orders ran from \$250.00 to \$750.00 each, and landscape architects and professional gardeners, as well as amateur planters, were most enthusiastic in their praises of the superior quality of our plants. One lady, in telling of her satisfaction, and whose order amounted to \$500.00, added:

"My gardener says he has never seen such wonderful plants."

While there is no "royal road" to rose growing, **Peterson Roses** and Peterson methods have made it possible for the unskilled grower to succeed. My roses are all grown out of doors from their birth and are now grown on a stock which almost never throws up a wild growth from the root. With even ordinarily good garden soil, the beginner can achieve a success which will prove more than gratifying and with a thorough preparation as recommended in these pages, a result will be achieved such as he little dreamed of.

And in what other way can so much real, satisfying pleasure

be obtained from an equal outlay? There is a joy and fascination in rose growing which will be found difficult to duplicate. It is a joy that can be shared with others without losing it yourself.

Looking back on my years of effort it is not so much the material gain that these have brought me that counts, as it is the knowledge of the pleasure I have brought into the lives of thousands who, like me, when I began the culture of the Rose, knew so little of what could be achieved with this flower out of doors. The rapid development of the Hybrid Tea class of roses has made it possible for all who possess a garden to have roses continuously from the beginning of Summer until heavy frosts. And one will experience much more joy and satisfaction with a rose grown by himself than he can possibly experience from a purchased flower.

As explained on another page, roses are still in limited supply, and in consequence the man or woman who waits until planting time to order will surely be disappointed in some of the varieties or sizes wanted. Last Spring we returned over 1000 orders which we could not touch at all, in addition to the many which just before had been filled only in part. Do not, therefore, procrastinate in the matter of ordering. Order at once upon receipt of this catalog what you are sure of wanting and then later on, while no changes can be made in an order after it is selected and set aside, you may add to the order as often as you wish, so long as we have the desired stock left.

Exceeding my allotted space as I have already done, I cannot close without renewing my most sincere thanks to the host of friends—"boosters," if I may—who have so effectively helped in the spread and development of this business.

Very sincerely,

GEORGE H. PETERSON.

Fair Lawn, N. J., December 23, 1920.



**A Bed of Our Hybrid Tea Roses the First June (1920)
After Planting**

JAN 20 1921

Are You a Member of the American Rose Society?

IF not, and you are a lover of roses, you should be. The publications which the Society annually issues and sends free to members will prove a great help and inspiration to you.

You will, at the various meetings and exhibitions, make, if you wish, lasting friendships which will be both a help and delight to you, since people who, as the late Dean Hole expressed it, "have roses in their hearts" are worth knowing.

The officers and executive committee *give* their time and services and pay all their own traveling expenses to the various meetings held each year in furtherance of the good cause. Will you encourage and support them by your membership, the cost of which is \$3.00 for annual members, and \$50.00 for life members?

The Society Needs You—You Need the Society

Send your membership fee (\$3.00 or \$50.00) to us, either alone or with your rose order, and we shall see to it that you promptly become a member. An application coupon is, for your convenience, enclosed in this book.

Prospective buyers who are not yet familiar with the superior quality of our rose bushes will find pages 35 and 36 of great interest.

All illustrations used in this catalog are exact reproductions of photographs of our own flowers.

Prices for 1921

Because of reasons given in detail below, prices for this year remain, for all standard varieties, practically the same as they were last year. The only general change is an increase of 10c. to 25c. per plant for Epoch roses, as this grade had been increased before only 50% since 1914. We had expected to make a general increase of about 10c. per plant, but in view of the general and rightful tendency to decrease, rather than increase, prices, we have decided to allow them to remain the same this year, for the two-year and three-year grades.

At this writing (December 15, 1920) there is no prospect of our being able to reduce wages and hold our experienced men. Our labor cost is now 150% more per man than it used to be. After the 1920 prices were made up a year ago, we had to still further increase the wages of our men. Paper (both catalog and wrapping), twine, excelsior, moss and packing boxes, all of which are used largely by us and constitute a serious item of expense, cost more than they did a year ago.

In addition to the above, through the severity of last Winter, we lost, of the crop which matured last Fall and which is now offered for sale for Spring 1921, some 17,000 rose plants.

The Winter of 1919-1920 will still be reflected in the crop maturing Fall of 1921, and in consequence we do not look for a very material reduction in the price of roses before the Spring of 1923. By that time, judging from the large plantings started Spring 1920, and to be greatly increased Spring 1921, roses are then likely to be in plentiful supply and offered at a much lower price.

Exhibition

In June of each year we give an exhibition, at the Nurseries, of both Roses and Peonies, and which is now of national importance—visitors coming from some of the most distant States. Nowhere else can the quality of bloom seen in my exhibition gardens be matched, and the impressive grandeur of the fields in bloom will not soon be forgotten. Any one contemplating an important planting will find this to be a rare opportunity to select such varieties as most appeal to his or her individual taste.

Peonies are usually at their best the second week of June. Roses, in the exhibition beds, attain their height about the middle of June, and in the fields about July 1st to 4th—this retarded flowering being caused by pinching the young shoots back in May to form a bushy plant.

Seasons vary, however, and so if you really intend to come, advise me of the fact and your name will be entered for notification at the proper time.

How to Reach Nurseries

My Nurseries are located on Fair Lawn Avenue, near the R. R. depot of Fair Lawn, on the Bergen County Branch of the Erie R. R. They can also be reached by trolley via "Hudson River Line," foot of West 130th Street, New York. Take Paterson car and change at Ridgewood Junction to a Ridgewood car, which leave at Fair Lawn

Avenue, and walk eastward one-half mile. The nurseries are less than two miles east of the north end of Paterson.

The above applies to my exhibition and growing grounds. The nursery buildings and office are located on the home farm, corner of River Road and Berdan Avenue, a mile nearer Paterson. Visitors coming prior to blooming time should take the same trolley route, but get off at Berdan Avenue and walk westward (to left) one block.

Visitors may inspect flowers on Sunday also, but positively no business is done on that day.

Prospective purchasers of stock this Spring will be welcome to inspect same any week day from now until planting time is over, except during the first two weeks of April, when from necessity we lock our doors, and during that time can be communicated with only by mail or telegraph.

We Have No Telephone

The business has no public telephone. In the rush of the Spring "battle" we could not possibly suffer the constant interruption which a phone would bring to us.



Frau Karl Druschki (See page 18)



Mrs. Aaron Ward (See page 28)

A Plea for Indulgence

No one, not in the business, can begin to realize the stress we labor under during March and April. Remember, please, that we have but a very few weeks in which to send out the product of our entire year's effort and so, if in the rush of shipping time, it becomes necessary to ask questions, please make them as brief and to the point as possible. Frequently we are asked questions which are answered in this booklet in greater detail than we could possibly do by letter.

Please, also, preserve your order acknowledgment giving your order number, and mention this, should it be necessary to write about the order. This will enable us to locate it promptly and so give you better service.

The Cultivation of the Rose

Location of Site

This, the first step, is important. The rose garden **must not** be situated under the branches of trees and **should** be placed well away from all tree and shrubbery growth, as the roots of these usually extend much further than their branches.

Select, if possible, an "open" situation, i. e., where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine, yet sheltered, also, if possible, from high winds.

It is not necessary, nor even desirable, however, that there should be unbroken sunshine all day, especially during the Summer. A Southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, but the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the rose is at its best) if beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Soil

The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water. Any good garden soil, however, which will produce good vegetables, will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine roses. A too heavy soil may be improved by working in a little coarse sand and vice versa.

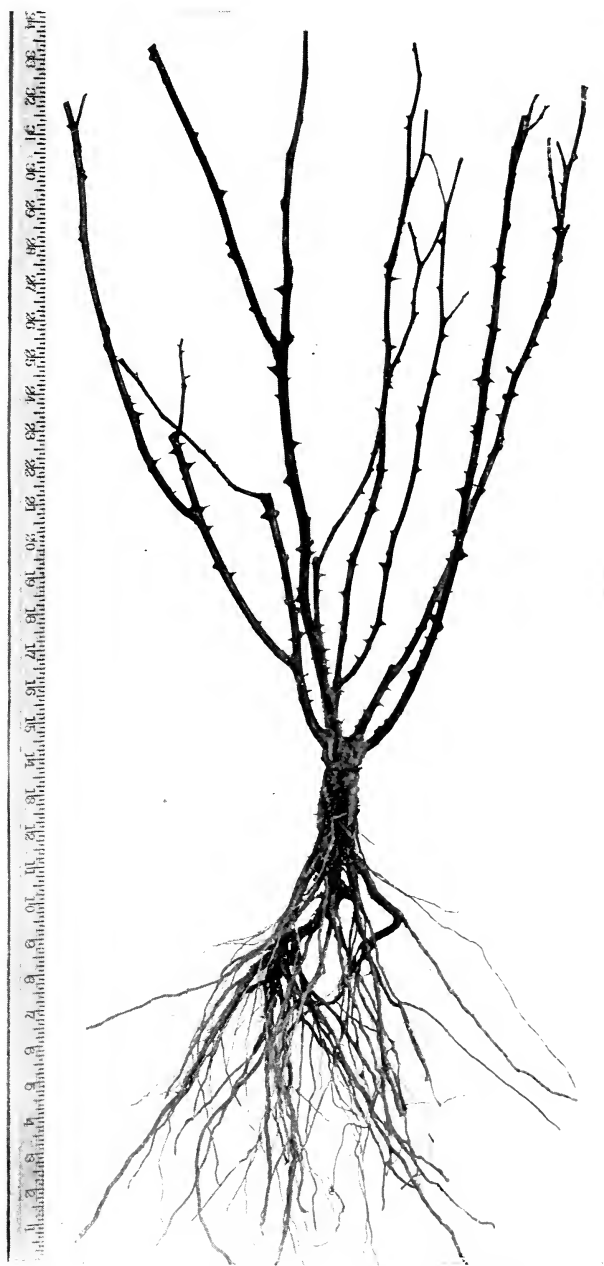
Fertilizers

This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is, nevertheless, a most important one. Animal manure, from one to two years old, is, where it can be obtained, the most desirable. Cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians. It can be used most liberally without any danger of burning; it is also most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Horse manure, when new, is very heating, and should not be used while in this condition except as a Winter mulch. Hog, sheep and chicken manure are also very useful. Whatever manure is used, it is very essential that same be thoroughly broken and mixed with the soil, and if this is done in a very thorough manner, quite new manure may be used.

Where manure cannot be obtained, ground bone is probably the best substitute. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. My own practice is to mix fine bone meal, medium ground bone and coarse crushed bone. In this way I obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is nearly covered; then, with the use of a fork, it can be quickly and thoroughly mixed with the already fine soil. But remember, please, I do not **advise** the use of bone alone. There is no real substitute for good old barnyard manure, but sometimes this is not obtainable, and then one must do the best he can.

Nitrate of Soda, an odorless article, resembling a coarse, brownish, damp salt, is useful in promoting quick growth. It should be scattered thinly (about a good tablespoonful to a plant) on the surface after plants have leaved out. This should be followed by a thorough soaking. Where plenty of animal manure is available, it is generally best to let artificial fertilizers alone, for if injudiciously used, harm often results.

Air-slacked Lime is also very beneficial. A cupful to the plant, scattered on the surface and forked in, in early April and again in Midsummer, is usually very helpful, acting both as a sweetener of the soil and fertilizer.



A Dormant Hybrid Tea Rose Bush

(See pages 9 to 11 for pruning directions)

Unleached Hardwood Ashes will sweeten the soil as effectively and more lastingly than lime and also prove a much better fertilizer, as it contains quite a percentage of potash, which will richen the tones of the colors in the flowers.

Preparation of Beds

Where the best attainable results are desired, the beds should be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches—i. e., the soil should be removed to that depth, well pulverized (not sifted), mixed with from one-third to one-fourth of its bulk with well-rotted animal manure, and when returned should stand about 3 or 4 inches higher than surrounding soil. It will settle quickly at the first heavy rain. In a low situation, or where the water does not quickly disappear after a rain, drainage will be necessary. This may be effected by removing another section of soil about 8 to 12 inches, and filling in with stones, broken bricks or other similar substances, the smaller pieces on top, and the whole given a coating of gravel or ashes to prevent the soil washing through. The soil taken out at this depth is, especially in the East, usually quite incapable of supporting plant life, and should be removed from the premises.

I Cannot Emphasize Too Strongly the Importance of Thorough Preparation of Soil. Do not leave the manure in layers or lumps, but break it up and mix until there are neither lumps of manure nor soil to be found. You will, of course, use the best obtainable soil for your rose beds. Two-thirds of your success is dependable upon preparation—we supply the other third in the right kind—our kind—of plants.

Planting and Pruning

Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted about 2 to 3 feet apart, and the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal, the varieties planted, and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas and Teas will require about 15 to 20 inches.

If the plant has been budded low (the point where branches first break out above root), say within 2 or 3 inches of root, the plant should be set so that junction of top with root stock is about 1 to 2 inches below surface of bed. This cannot be done with Holland or other cheaply grown stock, as there is usually a stem of 6 to 8 inches between root and bud. Were such a plant set as before directed, the root would be too deep, resulting usually in the death of the plant. The roots should be spread out, fine soil worked in around them and **the ground pressed (not stamped) firmly about the plant with the foot.** After pressing firmly, draw a little soil or manure over foot-marks to prevent "baking." If plant is set too shallow, or firming neglected, the tops may shrivel before growth starts, and if planting is made deeper than directed, the starting into growth will be more or less retarded. One good watering may be given after planting, but will not be necessary if soil is moist and planting is well and early done. Bear in mind that a dormant rose if planted early requires very little moisture until growth begins.

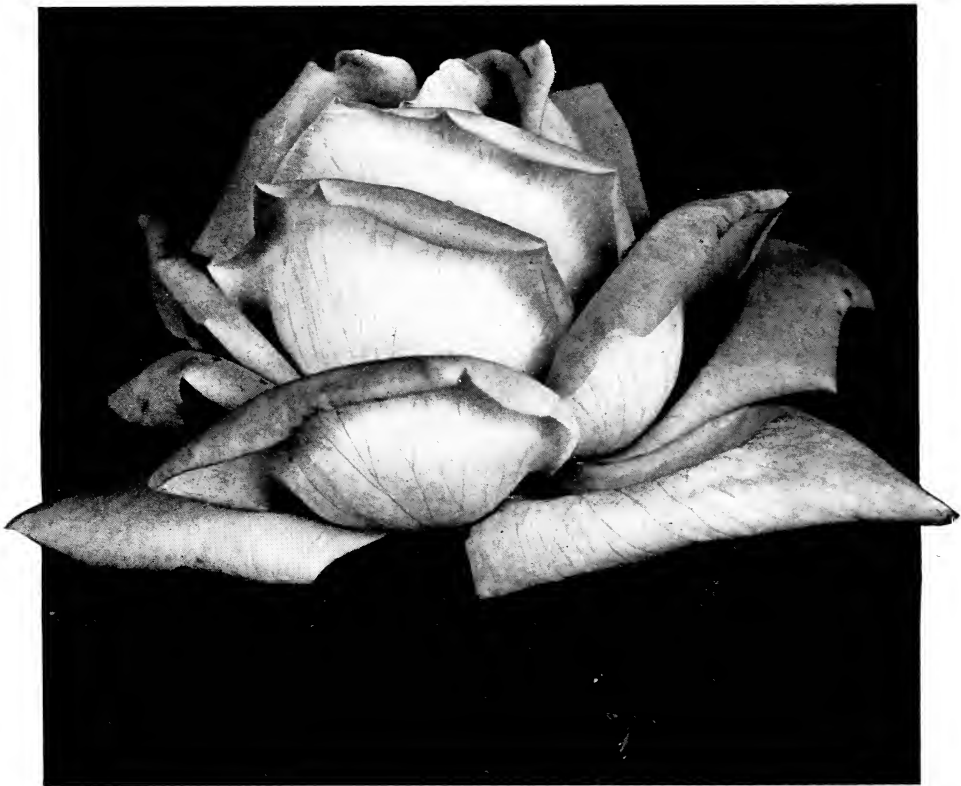
The roots of our roses sent out in the Spring are puddled in clay mud before packing. Should this be dry on receipt it would be well to repuddle the roots, or at least dip them in water.

Roses should be cut back severely when first set out if planting is done in Spring. My roses are partially pruned when shipped, and from one-half to two-thirds of wood should be further cut away on planting.

It is impossible to set an inflexible rule for pruning, but it should be borne in mind that the smallest wood should always be

cut back shortest. If then, on an average, we leave the strongest growths 8 inches, the others from 3 to 6 inches, cutting out entirely the very weak and dead wood, pruning will be pretty well and safely done. It is well to observe the condition of the dormant buds when pruning and leave for the terminal bud a good, stout, unbruised one. Ordinarily, an outside bud should be chosen to make the leading shoot, but otherwise if the shoot to be operated upon is much out of the perpendicular. The cut should be made with a sharp knife or pruning shears about one-half inch above bud.

It frequently happens, as the season advances, that buds are pushing out near the tops of bushes when received, and the inexperienced amateur fears to cut these away. This should, nevertheless, be done, and the dormant buds below will then start into growth. The reason for such close pruning becomes apparent on a moment's reflection. Take a cane of a year's growth, and it is always largest and strongest nearest its base. Here, too, the eyes, from which must come this season's blooming wood, are strongest, and were we to leave the canes long or uncut, these lower eyes would remain dormant, as growth is always most active at the highest point left of sound, live wood.



George Arends (See page 19)

The foregoing applies to newly Spring-set plants. In the Autumn it will be found that some of the season's growths are from 5 to 6 or more feet high. As soon after heavy frosts as convenient, these should be cut back to about 3 feet to prevent loosening of plant in soil by swaying and switching in wind. This also greatly improves the appearance of the garden in Fall and Winter. No further pruning should be done until March or when Winter is over, and before growth begins. At this time the year's general pruning should be given. Cut out entirely all dead, very old and weak growths. You will now have mostly wood of the previous season's growth. This is easily recognized by its fresh, smooth appearance, also lighter in color as compared with older wood. Prune these canes very much as directed for newly-set plants, bearing in mind that the closer you prune the fewer but finer flowers you will have as a rule. The pruning I have suggested is a moderate one. Where exhibition flowers are desired at the expense of numbers, roses are often pruned to one or two eyes of the previous year's growth.

Some of last season's growths will spring from the base of plant; others at various heights from older wood. Care therefore should be exercised, in pruning established plants, to see that the new wood is not entirely cut away, as but little and inferior bloom can be expected to spring directly from wood older than that of last year's growth.

On plants purchased of me the wood is all of the previous season's growth when sent to you. Even the largest plants were all cut right down to the ground the previous Spring.

Pruning Fall-Set Plants

If planting is done in Fall, cut away immediately about one-third of plant and defer final pruning until Spring. If too much wood is left, especially with big plants, the canes may shrivel before the roots take hold. Spring or Fall planting, always firm the ground over roots at once.

When to Plant

In Europe, where the Winters are less severe than in our own country, the bulk of Rose planting is done in the Fall, but here Spring is the favored time, as it certainly is the safest.

Dormant roses (plants without foliage), such as my entire stock consists of, should be planted, for best results, just as early as the ground is fit to work—just as early as you can plant fruit or shade trees, and he who had the foresight to prepare his beds the preceding Autumn is indeed fortunate. In the latitude of New York City, this period usually occurs about the first of April, and varies according to latitude and location. In the South, below where the soil freezes, planting may be well done at any time during Winter. Above this point, Spring planting begins in February and gradually works Northward until in early May the planting season reaches the coldest portions of our country.

There is usually a period of about five weeks during which planting may be done, but the degree of success attained with the first crop of blooms (within two months from planting) will depend upon how near to the beginning of this period your planting was done. The first flowers of a late planting will be comparatively small and the stems short and weak, as the growths have not had proper time to develop. If, from necessity, planting is deferred

until late, the plants should be watered occasionally and shaded until growth is well started.

Do not defer planting for fear of Spring frosts. Even the most tender of my Roses have been hardened by light freezings all Winter and will not be harmed by any weather which may come after the snow is gone.

Where a skilled gardener is employed, or one knows how to protect his plants, planting may be done to good advantage in the Fall, even quite far North. It is usually quite safe to at least plant the Hybrid Perpetuals then, but a severe Winter may cause some losses where plants are not properly cared for. Fall-set plants have the advantage of being established in the soil as soon as the sap begins to move, and in consequence the first growths are less hurried and are stronger.

On the whole, my opinion is that if the careful planter is ready, Fall planting, even of the Hybrid Teas, except in localities where the temperature habitually hovers below zero, will prove most satisfactory. If, however, a Winter like that of 1911-1912 should follow the planting, some losses may result. Springtime, when the planting fever stirs the sap in our own veins, will doubtless continue to be the favored planting time with most, but remember, "**Plant Early,**" and if you can't plant early, plant as early as you can.

Orders for Fall Shipment

Where two-year-old roses are wanted in the Fall, not less than three plants of each variety wanted must be ordered, since at that time of the year each order must be dug separately and this necessitates two men and a boy going over various fields and at a season of the year when we are pressed to the utmost to get our stock all dug and under cover before the ground freezes. Later on, during the Winter, we arrange all our stock alphabetically in the ground under cover, and it is then a simple matter to select orders for Spring filling. This limitation does not apply, however, to three-year-old or Epoch roses, since in the Fall, as well as Spring, we fill orders for these for one or more of a kind as wanted.

We reserve, however, the right to reject all orders requiring Fall shipment at any time when it becomes apparent that we shall be pressed for time to dig up our entire maturing crop and get it under cover ere the ground freezes.

Diseases and Insects

Mildew This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage, and is a fungous disease, the spores fastening themselves on the bottom of the leaf and spreading rapidly unless checked. On its first appearance the affected plants and those surrounding should be sprayed with Potassium Sulphuret, obtainable in lump form at drug stores.

Dr. Robert Huey, the well-known amateur rosarian, uses Potassium Sulphuret together with a soap solution, which latter he prepares as follows: Take $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Fels-Naptha soap, cut into small pieces and dissolve in a quart or so of hot water, boiling same until



Louise-Catherine Breslau (See page 26)

there is no residue left. Add enough water to make 1 gallon. (This soap solution he also uses to mix with insecticides.) To make 2 gallons of spraying material for Mildew he dissolves $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Potassium Sulphuret in 7 quarts of cold water and then adds 1 quart of the soap solution.

We have been accustomed to using the Potassium Sulphuret alone, dissolving 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water, but oftentimes the nurseryman's experience is not so valuable for the amateur as the latter's experience, since where plants are grown by the acre, insect foes and diseases often do not ravage the plants severely. The spray should be directed, as far as possible, upward. Any implement, throwing a fine spray, may be used. Where one has a garden of some size, an "Auto Spray," which will contain about three gallons, will be found very useful. Spray promptly and repeat every four to six days if disease continues.

Black Spot A disease, also of a fungous nature, appearing, as its name indicates, as a black spot on the foliage leaf, causing it eventually to fall. It rarely occurs in the early part of the season, and the Teas are almost, if not quite exempt from its ravages. The best preventive yet known is Bordeaux Mixture, which should be applied about every ten days, beginning in early Spring, as soon as the buds begin to push out. This disease always begins with the foliage at the base of the plant and works upward. A close watch should be kept, beginning about the time the first crop is in full bloom, and as soon as the spotted foliage appears, it should be cleanly stripped from the stem, taking off, as well, two or three leaf stalks immediately above, which, as yet, seem to be unaffected. This foliage should be carried well away from the garden and burned. This, if thoroughly done, will usually stop or hold in check the disease. A careful watch should be kept, however, and the defoliating operation repeated when necessary. The Bordeaux should be made or diluted rather weak at first while the growths are tender.

Early in the Spring, before growth begins, all dead leaves should be gathered and destroyed, as our scientific brethren tell us the spores are carried over Winter on them. At that time a thorough spraying of the dormant plants and soil with Lime-Sulphur will help to give a clean bill of health. This mixture may be purchased at seed stores in concentrated form.

In many gardens this disease is unknown, but where it does get a good start it seriously affects the crop of blooms for the balance of the season. Except for the curtailment of growth it does not, however, injure the plant or its future usefulness.

Aphis or Green Fly A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly dispose of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Tobacco water made by steeping tobacco stems in hot water until it has the appearance of strong tea, applied with a small sprayer, whisk broom, or, better yet, by bending down the affected branches into a vessel of the water, is a simple and effective remedy. For those who have but a very few plants, a five-cent paper of cheapest smoking tobacco will be sufficient to make about two gallons, or two-thirds of an ordinary water pailful. Fresh tobacco dust, applied thickly when the foliage is moist, will also prove effective. A very efficacious brand of this is called "Black Stuff Fine Tobacco Powder," and is sold in small or large bags by The H. A. Stoothoff Company, York, Pa. This is what we use, scattering it freely with the hand in the early morning. No harm to plants will follow a heavy "dose."

Green Worms The larvæ of several kinds of winged insects, which feed on the foliage, may be quickly disposed of by an application of powdered white hellebore applied, while the foliage is moist, with a small powder bellows or lightly by hand. Both this and the tobacco dust will, it is true, temporarily disfigure the plants, but where one has a hose they may be washed off after a day or two. Repeat both applications of hellebore and tobacco as often as necessary.

There is one little rascal particularly annoying in May and that is the leaf roller. He eats a hole right into the bud—often the choicest one on the plant. Where you see such a hole you will usually find just beneath a leaf curled up with edges joined by a web-like filament. Invariably you will find the tenant at home during

the day. Where the hellebore does not get this rascal, Arsenate of Lead will by spraying the buds thoroughly. This is a powerful poison and care should be exercised in its use. Dr. Huey, formerly quoted, uses this poison for all eating (not sucking) insects, his formula being as follows:

Arsenate of Lead	1 ounce
Soap Solution (see "Mildew")	1 pint
Water	7 pints

Rose Bug or Chafer A familiar insect, whose appearance is fortunately limited to about three weeks in early Summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect, usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They can be poisoned; but as they do not appear until the flowers are open, the latter will be spoiled by any application sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect.

The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as with a well-prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insects or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower and the planter of greenhouse-grown roses that have been raised among tropical conditions whose plants suffer severely.

Winter Protection

As strong dormant plants can now be had in the Spring at moderate prices, this heading will not appeal to all. Many, however, cannot afford an outlay for roses each year, and to such we offer the best of our experience. The Hybrid Perpetuals are mostly hardy enough to withstand an ordinary Winter without protection. Their vitality, however, will be conserved by some protection. There is no protection so good as soil itself, and when protecting the Teas and Hybrid Teas it is a wise plan to hoe up a mound of earth about each plant and then fill in between the mounds with manure. Somewhat coarse, fresh manure may be used for this Winter mulching, although fresh horse manure may prove injurious if used too heavily and early. This operation should be deferred, if possible, until there is danger of the ground freezing. The uncovered tops may be tied up with straw or the bed filled in with leaves, hay, straw or like material. Evergreen branches are also good. In localities where mice abound it may prove unwise to use leaves, as the mice sometimes make their Winter home there and denude the rose canes of their bark. This protection should be gradually removed in March (latitude of New York City) or as soon as snow is gone or cold weather over. Protection should not be applied until after freezing nights begin.

A most excellent and neat method is to use empty butter tubs costing about ten cents each. Remove the bottom, place tub over each plant (after foliage has been removed and the branches tied together) and fill in with soil, sand or ashes. Round this up and firm so as to shed water as much as possible. Square boxes may be used in the same manner.

The surest method where the Winters are extremely rigorous is to dig up the plants before the ground freezes up for good, lay them

flat in a two-foot trench in well-drained soil and cover with the soil taken out. Round this up well so that any surplus water will be quickly shed. In early Spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work, dig up and replant. Tender roses may also be Wintered in boxes of soil in a cold cellar, or heeled in, in the floor (if of earth) itself. But two or three waterings will be required during the Winter, just sufficient to prevent drying out.



Mad. Ravary (See page 26)

The Stock I Send Out

Is all dormant, outdoor grown. Even the smallest size, "Two-year," will begin to bloom on the first growths produced. These usually mature flowers about two months after planting.

My roses are born and reared out-of-doors, grown and Winter rested in Nature's own way—I haven't a greenhouse or flower pot on the place. They consequently come to you stored full of life and vigor, so very different from plants which have been growing under the tropical conditions of a greenhouse.

Size of Two-Year Roses

H. P.'s, when dug in Fall, run from 2½ to 6 feet, according to habit of growth. For convenience and economy in handling and shipping, they are cut back to about 2 feet, and should be further pruned on planting as directed on pages 9, 10 and 11.

H. T.'s run about 15 to 36 inches when dug; according to variety.

Quantity Prices of Two-Year Roses

Varieties priced at	{	85c. each are	\$8.00 per 10;	\$75.00 per 100
		90c. each are	\$8.50 per 10;	\$80.00 per 100
		\$1.00 each are	\$9.50 per 10;	\$85.00 per 100
		\$1.25 each are	\$12.00 per 10;	\$110.00 per 100
		Any rose priced above \$1.25, price is net regardless of quantity taken.		

In order to obtain the 10-rate, order 10 or more roses in lots of 5 or more of each **variety** (not class) wanted. For instance, if the order consists merely of 5 Killarney and 4 La France, single prices will obtain on all, but if you order 5 of each, or 5 of one and 6 of another, you will then be entitled to the 10-rate on all.

In order to obtain the 100-rate, order 50 or more roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety wanted.

Quantity Prices of Three-Year Roses

Five per cent. may be deducted from three-year prices only where 10 or more plants are ordered in lots of less than 5 of each variety wanted.

Ten per cent. may be deducted only when 10 or more plants are ordered in lots of **not less than 5** of a variety. Thus if you order 5 La France, 8 Killarney and 4 Betty you will be entitled to a deduction of 10 per cent. from three-year prices of first two varieties and 5 per cent. from the last one.

The Order Sheet

In back of catalog, shows at a glance, in alphabetical order, the varieties I have to offer this year, together with the different sizes and prices of each sort.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Of recent years, during the rapid development of the Hybrid Tea class of roses, there has, apparently, been a tendency to neglect, to a certain extent, the Hybrid Perpetuals, or, as they are also known, Hybrid Remontants. It is quite true that most of the Hybrid Perpetuals do not give us much, and some varieties no bloom here in the North after their June flowering, but this class of roses has so many points of merit as to make it, in my estimation, absolutely indispensable to any one who can plant, say, more than a dozen roses. In the first place, the Hybrid Perpetuals do not begin to require the care which should be given to the Hybrid Teas in order to have them at their best. Little or no Winter protection, as a rule, is necessary except where the Winters are of exceptional severity. Then, too, roses in this class are, almost without exception, of strong, vigorous growth, making bushes from three to six feet or more in height if desired. The flowers are mostly large to extremely large in size and as a class are much more fragrant than the Hybrid Teas. During their main blooming season, which in this latitude occurs in June, they yield to the plant many more flowers than the Hybrid Teas do.

Take it all in all, this class of roses remains absolutely indispensable and will continue to prove the crowning glory of the rose garden in June.

See page 17 for quantity prices of two-year and three-year plants and page 34 for list and prices of "Epoch" plants.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (free). **Pernet, 1867.** Light pink, large, and very symmetrical. Fine, cupped form; but weak in fragrance. Foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower. Faultless in bush, form, and color of flower, this variety is deservedly very popular. Very hardy. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

CAPT. HAYWARD (vigorous). **Bennett, 1893.** Light scarlet-crimson, full, perfectly-formed flower of delightful fragrance. In addition to its other good qualities, this variety is the freest Autumn bloomer of any red in its class. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

CLIO (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1894.** Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine, globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine, large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned, and near blooming time kept dry when using hose. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

FISHER HOLMES (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1865.** Glowing scarlet-crimson; an improved Gen. Jacqueminot, than which it is more full and a freer bloomer. Very nice, fresh foliage. Blooms abundantly, with extra nice buds for cutting. An old-time favorite with me, and should be in every H. P. collection. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, syn., **WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY** and **SNOW QUEEN** (very vigorous). **P. Lambert, 1900.** This is the queen of all white roses both in size and purity. The buds, however, are often tinged with pink, but this color appears only on the outside of the outer petals, and the flower opens to a pure snow-white. The buds are of beautiful formation, and the immense, open flowers well filled with petals. The growth is exceedingly vigorous, and the plant is a most prolific bloomer in June and early July (in this latitude). Scattering flowers often appear in the Fall as well, although individual plants may not again bloom the same season after the main crop is off. Its main season of bloom is, however, extended over a longer period than that of most Hybrid Perpetuals. **2-year, 90c.; 3-year, \$1.25.**

GEORGE ARENDS (very vigorous). **W. Hinner, 1910.** In this rose we have the greatest acquisition made to the H. P. class since the introduction of Frau Karl Druschki ten years earlier. The bloom is very large and full, of beautiful form and most exquisitely fragrant; in color a soft, light pink. In growth and foliage, too, it is all that can be desired and might well be called a "Pink Druschki." Very hardy. **2-year, 90c.; 3-year, \$1.25.**

GEORGE DICKSON (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.** When this rose was disseminated a few years ago it was heralded as one of the greatest, if not **the** greatest rose, ever raised by the originators, who have been among the foremost in producing new varieties of roses during the past generation. It was introduced (and is still sold) as a Hybrid Tea rose, but in my opinion it should have been classed with the Hybrid Perpetuals and if purchased as such it will not disappoint the lover of roses. In color it is the most wonderfully rich, dark red rose in existence, described by the introducers as "velvety-black scarlet crimson with brilliant reflex tips, with heavy and uniquely pure crimson maroon veinings on the reverse." The only fault I have observed in it is that the stem immediately below the flower is sometimes rather weak, but this fault, when it occurs, is not serious enough to deter the planting of this rose, which is of strong growth and good, bushy habit. The flower is very full and beautifully formed; richly perfumed and was awarded the gold medal by the National Rose Society.

The following concerning this rose is from an amateur patron of mine:

"It is the acme of perfection in red roses in form, color, size, etc. I have over fifty varieties of the choicest reds, and this one is head and shoulders above anything in my collection; in fact, far superior to any red rose I have ever seen."

2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.35.



Queen Mary (See page 28)

J. B. CLARK (exceptionally vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1905.** This rose was introduced as a Hybrid Tea, but after testing it I at once classed it as a Hybrid Perpetual, and after several years I see no reason to change this classification, although most growers continue to offer it as a Hybrid Tea. It is an immense, full, red rose, similar in color to the well-known General Jacqueminot. Its fragrant flowers come on very long, strong stems, making it ideal for cutting. The growth of the plant is unusually strong, rugged and thorny; in fact, even among the Hybrid Perpetuals it will be difficult to find as strong a grower. Canes from 7 to 8 feet high of one season's growth are quite common. Also, it does not bloom again after June; at least, in this latitude. Considered as a Hybrid Perpetual, pure and simple, it is a very fine rose; splendid to plant with Frau Karl Druschki for beautiful contrast. The foliage is also of exceptional size, and a beautiful bronzy green while young. Very hardy. Prune rather sparingly. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

MARGARET DICKSON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1891.** White, with pale flesh center; large, finely formed flowers of good substance. A strong, upright grower, with very large, fine foliage. Very fine sort and before the advent of Druschki was at the head of all the white H. P.'s. Awarded Gold Medal of National Rose Society of England. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

MRS. JOHN LAING (vigorous). **Bennett, 1887.** Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of great substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful, light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy. Possesses, in my opinion, more points of merit than any other rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequalled for cutting purposes. If a rosarian may love his roses, this is truly a rose of my heart. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting roses until heavy frosts. Practically an ever-blooming H. P. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

PAUL NEYRON (very vigorous). **Levet, 1869.** Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good, free bloomer. Strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up, during Summer and Fall, occasional stout 3 to 4-foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size and fragrance and in beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all." **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1861.** Deep, velvety crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark rose ever produced. Good, bushy grower and free bloomer. If you can have but one very dark rose, this is "it." **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.35.**

SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI (vigorous). **Leveque, 1883.** Soft, rosy cerise. A large, well-formed, globular rose of great beauty and charm. Magnificent foliage. While not so highly perfumed as some others, this is a really grand rose, deserving more attention here than it has been getting. In England it has a great reputation. The richest colored pink rose in the H. P.'s. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

When ordering, or writing about business matters, do *not* mark the envelope "Personal."

Hybrid Teas

Without question this class of Roses stands pre-eminent today; in fact, is revolutionizing outdoor Rose-growing. So many distinct and superb varieties have been added of recent years that now one may daily enjoy the Queen of Flowers from the beginning of Summer until heavy frosts set in.

The varieties of this class are originated, as the name implies, by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetual. By this method a rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter. While quite hardy, they will all be benefited by light protection throughout the Winter in the North.

Remember that you get flowers in this class as large as the H. P.'s, of exquisite and more varied style, and get them continuously until the buds are frozen on the bush.

See page 17 for quantity prices of two-year and three-year plants and page 34 for list and prices of "Epoch" plants.

BETTY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.** Very large, pointed bud, opening quickly to a semi-full flower; in color described by the originators as "a ruddy gold and coppery rose overspread with golden yellow." In bud this is exquisite, but as an open flower is only semi-double. Best in Autumn. Makes breaks at the base noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet red, lined with bright red thorns. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

CHEERFUL (free). **McGredy & Son, 1915.** This rose is remarkable for its color, which might be termed a flamed orange-pink—a very distinct and beautiful shade. The flower is large, full and evenly formed, and comes on a bush of moderate to average growth. While sent out as a Hybrid Tea, this variety evidently possesses Pernetiana blood, but in not so markedly a degree as is found in most of the Pernetiana varieties. A distinct and very beautiful new rose. **2-year, \$1.50; 3-year, \$2.00.**

COLUMBIA (very vigorous). **Hill, 1918.** This rose has, with the possible exception of Los Angeles, been more generally talked about than any other new rose of recent introduction. It was awarded a gold medal by The American Rose Society as being the best new rose of any color or class originating in America during the past five years. We had it blooming first in the late Summer and Fall of 1919. I was then prepared to declare it the grandest pink rose in every respect ever grown. The Summer of 1920 brought a modification of this opinion. We had, however, an extremely and continuously wet season the past year, and, no doubt, this had much to do with the inferior showing this variety made in its second blooming season with us.

It is a large to very large, clear pink rose, very full and beautifully formed, and is one of the most delightfully fragrant roses ever produced. The flowers come on very long, almost thornless stems; the habit of the plant being erect and the growth very vigorous. Because of the reputation this rose has already acquired, we have, during the past year or two, had many demands for it, and which we are this year, for the first time, able to meet, and in most excellent stock, all of which has been propagated and grown by ourselves. **2-year, \$2.00; 3-year, \$2.50.**

DEAN HOLE (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** Silvery carmine pink, shaded salmon; distinct shade. Flower large, full and fragrant; splendid grower and bloomer. One of the leading show varieties in England and a fine all-around sort. Awarded Gold Medal. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**



Ophelia (See page 28)

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.** Intense saffron-yellow, changing to orange-coppery-yellow. Flower large, moderately full, of the Killarney type. Beautiful buds; delightfully fragrant. A superb yellow rose and a splendid grower. This variety is considered by many to be the best of all the yellows. **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.50.**

ETOILE DE FRANCE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1904.** Rich, glowing, velvety crimson, centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. One of the best and most popular of the ever-blooming reds. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

FARBENKONIGIN (vigorous). **W. Hinner, 1902.** In color this flower is not unlike Jonkheer J. L. Mock, but the bloom is more globular in form. The growth is not as stiff as in Mock and it is a more profuse bloomer. A great bedding rose. **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.25.**

FLORENCE PEMBERTON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1903.** "Creamy-white, suffused pink, the edges of the petals occasionally flushed peach; flowers very large, full, perfect in form, with very high-pointed center. Growth exceptionally strong, of splendid habit, the immense flowers being borne on unusually long stems for cutting. Awarded the Gold Medal, N. R. S., and a Silver Medal at Philadelphia, U. S. A." I consider this one of the very best all-around outdoor roses that the Dicksons have given us. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

GENERAL McARTHUR (vigorous). **Hill, 1905.** Brilliant, scarlet-crimson; large, full and fragrant. Good habit and bloomer. Among the bright reds, this variety, because of its quality, good habit and free-blooming qualities, easily ranks "Number One," and will, year in and year out, more than satisfy the lover of red roses. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

GEORGE C. WAUD (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** Orange vermillion—a light red. Large flower of perfect shape, holding its color unusually well; a point greatly to be desired. A free bloomer. Awarded Gold Medal. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

GEORGE DICKSON (see Hybrid Perpetuals).

GRACE MOLYNEUX (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** In this we have a Hybrid Tea of unusually vigorous growth, upright and of good branching habit. The color, too, is quite unusual, described by the introducer as "creamy apricot, with flesh center; large, fine form and delicately tea perfumed. A grand variety." We have found it a good, prolific bloomer and satisfactory in every way. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

GRANGE COLOMBE (vigorous). **P. Guillot, 1912.** Large to very large and full flower of good form; creamy white, shaded yellow. Plant of nice, erect habit. We have had this variety but three or four years, during which time it has given a good account of itself yearly, and has met with much favor from visitors. A very valuable addition to a color or shade of which we have as yet too few varieties. **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.50.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (very vigorous). **Geschwind, 1897.** Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful, plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers, usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. Very fragrant. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest rose for massing and hedging we possess. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with, growing where most roses would fail. Prune moderately. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

HARRY KIRK (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.** Sulphur yellow, with lighter edges on petals. Large, full and well-formed flower; very fragrant and free-flowering. Growth unusually strong. Probably the best of all the light yellow ever-blooming roses and while sent out, and long classified, as a Tea Rose, we have been of the opinion that this variety properly belongs under the head of **Hybrid Teas** and so are permanently placing it there. **2-year, \$1.00.**

HOOSIER BEAUTY (moderate). **F. Dorner & Sons, 1915.** It is, indeed, most unfortunate that a rose, possessing the color and fragrance which are found in this variety is not a more robust grower. The flower comes on long, slender and graceful stems. The bud is well formed and pointed, and of a color not equalled by any red rose. This is not as dark as is found in Chateau de Clos Vougeot. It is, nevertheless, very dark and rich, yet possessing enough blood-red color to give it a glowing effect. The fragrance is scarcely equalled by any other rose. If given a fairly rich soil and good cultivation, the planter will agree with me that this is one of the very finest, if not the most beautiful of all red, ever-blooming roses. **2-year, \$1.25.**

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (vigorous). **Leenders, 1910.** Large to very large, full flower; long, pointed bud on long, stout stem. Outside of petals brilliant carmine-rose, inner side silvery, rosy white. Very erect, strong grower, with splendid stems for cutting. Wood almost thornless. The large size of its blooms, together with its two-colored petals, cause many to think it artificial when used as a cut flower. **2-year, \$1.00.**

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (free). **Lambert and Reiter, 1891.** Creamy white, faintly tinted with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. A royal rose, exceedingly chaste and very popular. After all the introductions of the past twenty years this variety is still incomparable. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

KILLARNEY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Flesh, suffused with pale pink; large, pointed buds of exquisite style. Exceedingly rich in bud and half-blown state; opening to large, loose, semi-full flower. Foliage strikingly beautiful in its early stages of growth. A continuous bloomer. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

KILLARNEY QUEEN (vigorous). This is a sport from the original Killarney, and is identical with that variety in form of flower, but the color is much deeper and richer than in the parent. The flower is also decidedly larger, and the plant is a much more vigorous grower than either Killarney or Killarney Brilliant. The latter variety we have discarded, as we consider Killarney Queen much superior in every respect.

Of the many Killarney sports that have been produced, this easily holds first place. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

LADY ALICE STANLEY (vigorous). **McGredy, 1909.** A rose of more than ordinary vigor and size of flower. Outside of petals deep coral rose; inside pale flesh. In this variety we have a most delightful sort; fragrant, and coming on good, stiff stems for cutting. McGredy's productions are, as a rule, of great merit and this variety probably leads them all. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

LADY ASHTOWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** In my opinion, this is a superb rose, possessing all the style of Belle Siebrecht, than which it is a softer (medium) shade of pink. The buds are exquisitely formed and pointed, opening to a full and perfect bloom. The growth is strong and upright, and all in all we find in it an ideal Hybrid Tea. Very floriferous. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

LADY PIRRIE (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1910.** Here we have an unusually rich and attractive bud described by the introducer as "deep coppery reddish-salmon; inside of petals apricot yellow, flushed fawn and copper." This is a really lovely variety, coming on nice, long, upright stems, and set off with distinct and beautiful foliage. Exquisite for cutting in bud stage. In an English test this proved the most popular of all roses. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

LADY URSULA (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** In this variety we have what I believe to be the strongest-growing rose of all the pure Hybrid Teas. The flower is of good form and size, full, and in color is flesh pink. The plant not only grows vigorously and high, but is of bushy growth as well, producing its flowers very abundantly, especially in the Fall when it is usually at its best. I would especially recommend a trial of this rose to those who desire strong, high-growing varieties in the Hybrid Tea class. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

LA FRANCE (vigorous). **Guillot, 1867.** Delicate, silvery rose; large, full and of fine, globular form. Exceedingly fragrant, with a sweetness peculiar to itself. Very hardy and free blooming. A rose rarely requiring an introduction, as it is, next to General Jacqueminot, probably the best-known rose in existence, and its popularity never wanes. Owing to its very dense petalage, the buds of this

variety will become "balled" under excessive moisture. It will also often open more perfectly in an open, gravelly soil than in a rich, dense one. One of the first Hybrid Teas introduced, it still has a remarkable hold on the rose lover, due, probably, to its incomparably delicious fragrance. **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.25.**

LAURENT CARLE (vigorous). **Pernet Ducher, 1907.** Carmine-crimson; very large to immense in size; moderately full. Strong grower; good, persistent bloomer and one of the most delightfully fragrant of all roses. Its splendid buds come on long stems, making it ideal for cutting. Exceptionally hardy for a Hybrid Tea. **2-year, 85c; 3-year, \$1.15.**



Radiance (See page 29)

LOS ANGELES (vigorous). **Howard & Smith, 1917.** "Los Angeles is, by all odds, one of the finest roses ever introduced. In color a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. In fragrance it is equal in its intensity to the finest Marechal Neil. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions. The growth is vigorous to a degree. The beauty of form and ever-increasing wealth of color is maintained from the incipient bud until the last petals drop."

The above is the introducer's description of an American-born rose which jumped into great popularity from the beginning. We have never been able to half supply the demand for it. When beholding this flower in all its beauty, I am prepared to state that it is the grandest rose in cultivation. It is at its best in June. In late Summer and Autumn it is apt to lose much, if not most, of its foliage, and consequently where roses are not well sprayed and cared for, it can hardly be recommended as a late Summer and Fall variety. Although born and raised in California, it has come through some of our hardest eastern Winters in splendid form. **2-year, \$1.25.**

LOUISE-CATHERINE BRESLAU (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1912.** A rose of exceedingly distinct and striking qualities. The flower is large to very large, exceptionally full to the center, and very evenly formed throughout. The color is difficult to describe—a combination of chrome-yellow, and coral-red. The foliage is also very unusual, being very glossy and wax-like. The buds are of striking beauty, the general effect being yellow, striped with red. A fancy rose par excellence. **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.50.**

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1890.** Light salmon-pink; very large and perfect flowers, of globular form, seldom coming malformed. A superb rose, either as a show or garden variety. Given a rich soil, this variety will produce probably the largest and one of the most beautiful blooms of all the Hybrid Teas. Year in and year out this is one of the most satisfactory of the H. T.'s. Splendid, vigorous grower, very rugged and thorny. In wonderful form in Autumn. "One of the very best for all purposes." **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOT (moderately vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1913.** This is the celebrated "Daily Mail" rose which has caused more stir and been more widely advertised than any other rose of recent times. It is of the same class as Lyon-Rose; described as "coral red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet, with yellow at the base; a wonderful combination of most pleasing colors." **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.50.**

MAD. JULES BOUCHE (very vigorous). **Croibier & Fils, 1911.** Very full, pearly-white, camelia-like flower, tinged with blush. Growth exceedingly bushy and strong, and a prolific bloomer. A favorite with Capt. George C. Thomas, the noted amateur rosarian. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

MAD. RAVARY (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1899.** Large, full flower, with long, pointed buds. Color rich, orange yellow. A magnificent, free-flowering, yellow rose which is holding its own with the more recent introductions. It will not disappoint the lover of yellow roses. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

MAD. SEGOND WEBER (vigorous). **Souper & Notting, 1908.** Clear, soft, delicate salmon-pink; very large, full, finely-formed flower on good, stiff stem. This rose is quite distinct in its shade of pink, and its most symmetrical petals and profuse blooming habit cause it to stand out prominently in any bed of roses. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**



George Dickson (See page 19)

MARQUISE DE SINETY (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Here we have a combination of gold, carmine, ochre and scarlet that baffles my pen to describe. The flower is fairly large, moderately full, opening perfectly in cupped form and deliciously tea scented. Bud exquisitely formed and colored. Foliage very glossy, bronzy and leathery. Short, stout grower. Yields very few propagating buds, and this, combined with a heavy demand, keeps stock very scarce. **2-year, \$1.50.**

MARY, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.** Very large flower; glowing carmine. Good grower and of fine habit. Attractive, deep green foliage. Its warm brilliancy of coloring causes this rose to stand right out in the nursery row or bed of mixed varieties. **2-year, 90c.**

Special Rose Collection on Page 33

MISS CYNTHIA FORDE (very vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1909.** Of all the clear, rich pinks, this is easily one of the very largest, best, and most striking. The flower is very full, the petals beautifully imbricated, and in the Fall, one often gets flowers from it almost as large as a peony. The growth is remarkably strong and upright, and, all in all, I consider this one of the most valuable additions to the Hybrid Tea class made during the past ten years. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

MRS. AARON WARD (moderate). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Indian yellow, variable in color, edging to white. Flowers medium in size, full, and of perfect cupped form, borne profusely and continuously on rigid, upright stems. Very good foliage. Growth moderately vigorous, but bushy. This is a rose of unusual individuality and charm and of which I cannot speak too highly—a rose to love. For table decoration or buttonhole it is simply incomparable. **2-year, 90c.**

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** Apricot yellow, orange and salmon. This rose is a simply wonderful, bushy grower, producing numerous blooms, and has exceedingly beautiful foliage. In bud, splendid, but the open flower is loose and gracefully irregular. This variety invariably elicits the enthusiastic admiration of nine out of every ten visitors here. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (vigorous). **Lowe & Shawyer, 1911.** Large, to very large, and full, nicely-shaped flower which is of a clear rose-pink shade. The blooms come on nice, stiff, upright stems. This variety has proved of great merit both as a garden and forcing variety. **2-year, \$1.00.**

OPHELIA (vigorous). **Wm. Paul & Son, 1912.** This variety has rapidly jumped to the front as one of the most popular of recently introduced Hybrid Teas and as a cut flower for Winter forcing it already stands pre-eminent. As an outdoor rose also, it has already proven of unusual worth. The growth is exceedingly good and habit fine and upright. The flowers are of splendid form, full and yet not too densely packed with petals; as a result, practically every flower opens perfectly. The color is sometimes variable and not easy to popularly describe. In it we find salmon, flesh, pink and yellow, a combination which gives us a most refreshing tone. In very great demand. **2-year, \$1.00.**

PHARISAER (vigorous). **Hinner, 1903.** Rosy white, shading to salmon-rose in center. Beautiful, long buds opening to very large and full, perfect flowers. Here we have a rose that will live to charm and delight generations of rose lovers—in my estimation a really great H. T. and one which never disappoints the planter. Try it. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

PRINCE DE BULGARIE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1902.** Tinted flesh rose; shaded with apricot, deepening to saffron-yellow. Long, graceful buds on long stems, opening to large, beautiful, cup-shaped flowers. Good grower, with large, bright green foliage. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

QUEEN MARY (moderate). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1913.** This is a rose of most unique coloring, described by the introducer in part as follows: "Its pure rich colorings which are zoned deep, bright canary yellow—on shell-shaped petals, which are crayoned with pure, deep carmine—the crayoning gives a gloriously warm coloring as the yellow and carmine do not commingle."

This variety will strongly appeal to the lover of "fancy" roses. **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.50.**

QUEEN OF FRAGRANCE (vigorous). A most remarkable new rose of a bright, shell pink color, possessing merit in an unusual degree; and as its name implies, it is of exceptional fragrance. The foliage is almost unequalled in its beauty by that of any other Hybrid Tea, and the flowers are borne on straight, upright stems, making it a most desirable cut flower sort. It is, also, a profuse bloomer and one of the most promising roses of recent introduction. **2-year, \$1.50; 3-year, \$2.00.**

RADIANCE (very vigorous). **Cook, 1909.** In this variety we have an exceptionally strong, upright, vigorous grower, bearing profusely a very large, globular-shaped flower of a nice even shade of pink. In the Autumn this variety easily stands out because of its height and profusion of bloom from all other surrounding varieties. Splendid for both cutting and garden decoration. **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.25.**

ROSE PREMIER (vigorous). **Hill, 1919.** This is another of Hill's new roses, somewhat on the order of Columbia, but a somewhat less vigorous grower. Mr. Hill, the raiser and introducer of this variety, describes it as follows: "There is nothing handsomer in the whole range of dark pink, the color, form, and big, ample foliage, being fine in the extreme and the fragrance, unsurpassed;—almost thornless, with splendid stems. A cross between Ophelia and Russell." **2-year, \$2.00; 3-year, \$2.50.**

SOUV. DE GUSTAVE PRAT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** Well-formed flower, medium to large, and full. Color bright sulphur yellow. Very free flowering. One of the very best of the medium light yellows. **2-year, \$1.00.**

SOUV. DU PRESIDENT CARNOT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Rosy flesh, shaded white; large, pointed buds of superb form. Very free flowering. Particularly fine in Autumn. Like Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, this comparatively old variety is still unsurpassed in its color. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

WHITE KILLARNEY (vigorous). **Waban, 1908.** In habit of growth, in form and petalage of flower, this is identical with the well-known and popular Killarney. In color, however, it is a rosy white, and as a florist's cut flower it has supplanted "The Bride." Like Killarney, this variety is a profuse bloomer and a fit companion for that sort. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

WM. R. SMITH (very vigorous). **Shellem, 1907.** A pure-blooded Tea rose of exceptional vigor and with wonderfully beautiful and absolutely disease-proof foliage. The flower is large, well formed and very full; attractive both in bud and as an open flower. In color it is a blush, made up of white, pink, and a little yellow. At its best in the late Summer and Fall, when it is really superb. It is, however, lacking in fragrance, possessing merely a slight Tea odor. This will prove especially desirable to those who are troubled with Black Spot and Mildew, from both of which this variety is absolutely immune. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

WILLOWMERE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1913.** When this variety was introduced, it was stated that it would take the place of Lyon-Rose which proved very faulty because of its wood dying back so badly during the late Summer, Fall and Winter, and while the flower is somewhat on the order of Lyon-Rose, it has less yellow in it. It is, however, a very rich salmon-pink. The flower is full and large to very large, with nicely pointed buds. The growth is very vigorous and dependable. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, \$1.15.**

See { Page 17 for two-year and three-year quantity prices.
 { Page 34 for Epoch prices and list of varieties.

Miscellaneous Roses

See page 17 for quantity prices of two-year and three-year plants and page 34 for list and prices of "Epoch" plants.

BLANCHE MOREAU—**Moss Rose** (vigorous). **Moreau-Robert, 1880.** Pure white; large and full; beautifully mossed. A free-blooming variety. **3-year, \$1.25.**

CRESTED MOSS (vigorous). **Vibert, 1827.** Rosy pink; well mossed, fragrant and beautiful. Quite exempt from mildew. The best pink moss rose. **2-year, \$1.00; 3-year, \$1.25.**

SOLEIL d'OR—**Pernetiana** (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1900.** A most remarkable combination of orange, yellow and reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. In its foliage and reddish-brown wood the parentage of Persian Yellow is clearly shown. One of the most striking roses grown. **2-year, \$1.00.**

Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes represented. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences, etc., they are unequaled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning.

All except the Hybrid Teas are hardy, which latter, in the North, should be taken down and covered with clean soil to insure Wintering. Unlike the Ramblers, they cannot thrive in the North under neglect and must there receive good care. Give them your best possible soil. The Wichuraiana Hybrids are rampant growers and very pliable, particularly adapted to covering porches, trellises, stone walls, embankments, etc. The blooms, coming in clusters, cover the plants en masse in their blooming season, which in the latitude of New York City is late June.

AMERICAN PILLAR. **Conard & Jones.** A very strong-growing and hardy climber. Large, single flowers of rich, deep pink (almost red) with white center, coming in large clusters. This being somewhat similar to Hiawatha, but with larger individual flowers, we have discarded the latter variety, giving this the preference. **\$1.00. Extra heavy, \$1.35.**

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (very vigorous). **Hoopes Bros., 1912.** While the name of this rose is more or less a misnomer, yet on its own merits it is a splendid climber; very distinct from anything else. It has but one blooming season, and that in June, when it bears very abundantly a very bright, self-colored, medium pink flower of moderate size; not in any way comparable with American Beauty, but very large for a prolific-blooming, climbing rose. It has splendid, glossy foliage, showing traces of Wichuraiana blood, but the flower shows little of this relationship. Each flower opens full and perfectly; comes on a nice, long stem for cutting, and would be a credit to a bush-grown rose. Would soon cover a veranda or other position where a strong-growing, hardy rose is wanted. I recommend it most warmly. **\$1.00. Extra heavy, \$1.35.**

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1897.** A strong, climbing sport, identical with parent plant, except in habit of growth. (See "Hybrid Tea" section.) Makes an exceedingly chaste pillar rose. A really great variety. **\$1.00. Extra heavy, \$1.50.**

CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Hybrid Tea). **Chauvry, 1902.** A very strong, climbing sport from this now well-known pink H. T., which is an immense, full flower of richest pink. The best pink ever-blooming climber. **\$1.00. Extra heavy, \$1.50.**

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Henderson, 1910.** This variety, like Silver Moon, gives us some of the largest flowers yet produced in the Wichuraiana Hybrids. The individual flowers, coming three to four inches in diameter, are produced in masses of bloom, characteristic of this class of climbers. The color is a delightful shade of delicate, flesh pink, the flowers being borne on quite long stems, making it a very good variety for cutting, as well as garden decoration. Very vigorous, strong grower, with beautiful, bronze-green, glossy foliage. **\$1.00. Extra heavy, \$1.50.**

DOROTHY PERKINS (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Jackson & Perkins, 1901.** Beautiful shell pink; fragrant and full, blooming in clusters in late June here. The most popular of all hardy climbing roses during the past few years, with the demand increasing each succeeding year. The growth is exceedingly strong, the foliage, a glossy green, retaining its luster all Summer. It also seems impervious to disease and insect attacks. Hardy as an oak. Exceedingly valuable for training about pillars and along verandas, as the growths are very pliable. It is also very desirable as a cover for stone walls, embankments, fences and arbors. It does not run to naked stems, but continues to send out new shoots from the ground each season, so that the bush is a mass of bloom from top to bottom. **60c. Extra heavy, \$1.00.**

EXCELSA (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Walsh, 1912.** Here we have a worthy substitute for Crimson Rambler, with all the profusion of crimson bloom in June of the latter, without its unsatisfactory foliage; this variety being a true Wichuraiana Rambler with all the strong, wiry growth and beautiful foliage characteristic of this desirable class. Unquestionably the best double, red Rambler. **60c. Extra heavy, \$1.00.**

GARDENIA (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Manda, 1899.** This is undoubtedly the best hardy yellow Rambler and is a prime favorite with Dr. Robert Huey, the famous amateur rosarian. It is an exceedingly strong grower, with the beautiful, glossy green foliage characteristic of the Wichuraianas. Where a yellow climber is wanted, I can recommend this very warmly. **\$1.00. Extra heavy, \$1.50.**

SILVER MOON (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Henderson, 1910.** Of all the climbing roses introduced during the past few years this, perhaps, has excited more interest and favorable comment than any other. The individual flower is extraordinarily large, clematis-like, silvery white in color and with bright yellow stamens in center, making a pleasing contrast. The plant is very floriferous and during the blooming season, as can well be imagined, this plant makes a most wonderful showing. The foliage is a glossy, beautiful, bronze green and particularly disease-proof. Wherever there is room for climbing roses this should have an honored place. **\$1.25. Extra heavy, \$1.75.**

WHITE DOROTHY (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Cant & Sons, 1908.** A sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in every point except color, which is pure white. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S., and others. The best white Rambler. **60c. Extra heavy, \$1.00.**

25 Freeman St., Arlington, Mass., May 5, 1920.

I wish to thank you for the beautiful rose bushes I received from you a day or two ago. I regret now that I did not order all of my roses from you. The other firms whom I ordered from evidently spend their time growing roses in catalogs. However, I will profit by experience.

L. HAMM.



Los Angeles (See page 26)

Cut your roses early in the morning or at evening. They will then last much better than if cut in the heat of the day.

See order sheet in back of catalog for full list and prices per plant.

Rose Collections

Prior to last year, when roses were in greater supply, we offered, under this head, a special collection each of Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Yellow Roses. Last year, owing to a shortage of stock, we offered a special collection of Hybrid Teas only, and as we are still quite short of Hybrid Perpetuals and yellow roses we shall again this year be obliged to confine ourselves to offering you the Hybrid Tea Collection only. These Collections are for sale only in the Spring, as they are made up in the Winter when we have little else to do. The stock used in making up these Sets or Collections is of our best grade, and they are offered at a reduced price because we are enabled to get them ready in the Winter and because they serve as an introduction to many just starting the growing of roses. As the Sets are all made up in advance and tied together in one bunch, no change whatever can be made in the varieties which make up the Collection.

Best 12 Hybrid Teas

Etoile de France.....	\$0.85	The Set for \$9.00
Florence Pemberton85	
General McArthur85	
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.....	.85	
Lady Ursula85	
Mad. Caroline Testout.....	.85	
Mad. Ravary85	
Miss Cynthia Forde.....	.85	
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.....	.85	
Ophelia	1.00	
Pharisaer85	
Willowmere85	
	<hr/>	
	\$10.35	

Three-Year-Old Roses

Where it can be afforded, these are greatly to be preferred to the two-year size, since, having both more tops and roots, they will yield more bloom at once. The first year a bed of these will present the appearance of an old, established planting. While this is our intermediate grade, the "Epochs" being still heavier, the plants we send out as "Three-year" will be found to surpass any plants of like varieties which can be purchased elsewhere, regardless of price.

The order sheet in back of this book will show what varieties can this year be supplied in this particular grade. This is also indicated immediately following the description of each variety.

Join the Rose Society

A loose coupon, inviting you to become a member of The American Rose Society, will be found in this book. Join us; it will do you good.

My "Epoch" Roses

This is the ninth year that these have been offered. The very exceptional quality of these plants is now too well known to make it necessary to go into much detail regarding them. Suffice it to say that they are far-and-away the best and strongest rose bushes, both as to tops and roots, that the world has ever seen.

These plants are creamed out of our three-year-old Japanese Multiflora stock. Especial care should be taken when planting these big bushes to see that the ground is treaded firmly over the roots. After this is done, loose soil, manure, or mulch of some kind, should be placed over the firmed soil to keep it from drying out and baking. The tops should immediately be cut back severely, and this may be done without fear of cutting back to old wood which would be less productive, as all of the wood, even on these extra big bushes, is of the previous season's growth. In March of each year we cut **all** of our roses, which will mature that Fall, down to within one inch of the ground, or to the very last eye or dormant bud.

We have but few varieties to offer this Spring, since several large orders filled last Fall, some calling for from \$500 to \$2000 worth of this size, together with about 400 advance orders for this Spring, have greatly depleted our stock.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Capt. Hayward	\$1.60
Clio	1.75
Fisher Holmes	1.60
Frau Karl Druschki	1.75
George Dickson	2.00
J. B. Clark	1.60
Mrs. John Laing	1.75
Prince Camille de Rohan	1.75
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi	1.75

HYBRID TEAS

Betty	\$1.60
Columbia	3.00
Etoile de France	1.60
Farbenkonigin	1.75
General McArthur	1.60
George C. Waud	1.60
Grace Molyneux	1.60
Gruss an Teplitz	1.75

Killarney	1.75
Lady Alice Stanley	1.75
Lady Ashtown	1.60
Lady Ursula	1.60
La France	1.75
Louise-Catherine Breslau ..	2.00
Mad. Jules Bouche	1.60
Mad. Ravary	1.75
Mad. Segond Weber	1.60
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	1.60
Queen of Fragrance	2.50
Radiance	1.75
Rose Premier	3.00
Willowmere	1.75

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty ..	\$2.00
Dr. W. Van Fleet	2.00
Gardenia	2.00
Silver Moon	2.25

NO DISCOUNT ON EPOCH ROSES

2604 Garrison Ave., Baltimore, Md., October 23, 1920.

Your two shipments of roses to hand in splendid condition and they are the best specimens I have ever bought. Look like **real** rose bushes. I have over fifty varieties of roses and have been getting them from many places, but no one seems to have such splendid, thrifty stock as you send out.

ARTHUR E. WARNER.

The Experience of Others May Be Yours

The following extracts from letters, limited, unfortunately, to so very few, because of lack of space, will, I think, convince the prospective purchaser who does not know me, that my roses are all, and a little more, than I claim for them.

1201 North Francis, Oklahoma City, Okla., March 11, 1920.

The rose plants came this afternoon in fine shape. They are the finest bushes I have ever bought, and I am sure it will be my fault if I am not successful.

MRS. CHARLES L. WALLACE.

450 North State St., Dover, Del., June 5, 1920.

It gives me much pleasure to tell you that the roses I bought from you last year, and this, are **wonderful**.

MRS. S. WARREN HALL.

63 Columbia St., Salem, Ohio, June 20, 1920.

I have for several years bought roses from different nurserymen, but no one has sent me such perfect bushes as the ones I have bought from you.

JAMES BOYLE.

Bancroft Road, Moylan, Pa., October 4, 1920.

Last Spring I purchased from you a rose collection of Hybrid Teas. The wonderful success I have had with them was such that they were commented on by all who saw them.

H. L. RETZ.

Gloversville, N. Y., October 18, 1920.

Pleased to state that the shipment of rose plants arrived safely. Permit me to compliment you on the careful and thorough manner in which they were packed. I am not endeavoring to flatter you in any way, but I have received a great many roses in the past few years from different raisers, and the bushes received from you are surely much better than I expected and far beyond my anticipations.

A. C. SAUNDERS.

Huntington, N. Y., October 13, 1920.

To say that I am pleased with the roses I bought of you last Spring is a very mild assertion. I am simply delighted.

H. A. BAYLIS.

3911 M $\frac{1}{2}$ St., Galveston, Texas, March 9, 1920.

I received my bundle of roses in good condition. Their fibrous roots were a delight to me.

W. WALKOM.

Waitsfield, Vt., December 7, 1920.

My roses came last Spring in good condition. The plants were very fine, large and husky. Of course, anyone with such bushes could have roses—couldn't help having them.

MRS. CECIL RONK.

63 South St., Auburn, N. Y., November 15, 1920.

The roses came and are wonderful.

MRS. F. H. FAY.

334 Main St., E., Rochester, N. Y., April 20, 1920.

Received the roses recently ordered and as usual the stock is very satisfactory, indeed—very different from some of the stock my neighbors are purchasing.

A. F. CRITTENDEN.

1 Main St., Fairhaven, Mass., April 27, 1920.

Have just planted the sixteen fine rose bushes you sent, and the new gardener said he had never before set out such good-looking plants.

MRS. A. G. VAN NOSTRAND.

Hamilton, Mass., April 15, 1920.

The roses shipped to me on Saturday came Monday morning in perfect condition. I am greatly pleased with them and find the two-year-old bushes as large as most three-year-old plants that have come to me from other houses.

MRS. GERARD BEMENT.

Auburn, R. I., April 12, 1920.

My order for rose plants came to hand on Saturday. While I do not see any blooms as yet, I can vision them in the near future on the splendid bushes you sent me.

CHARLES H. ALLEN.

208 Parkdale Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., April 14, 1920.

Pleased to report the arrival, in excellent condition, of my order for roses. They were packed in the most scientific manner and are excellent bushes. Any future plantings will certainly be of Peterson's stock.

CHARLES S. RYAN.



Photograph taken on a warm day in mid-October, 1920, and reproduced here merely to show that our roses are still blooming freely in late Fall. Radiance in the foreground.

THE PEONY

Greatest
of all outdoor flowers,
easiest of all to grow, as
well as the most sure and
permanent, the modern varieties
of the Peony will prove both a revelation and rare delight to the flower lover.

My peonies, like my roses, are recognized, by those who know, to be the very best that skilled and enthusiastic effort can produce.

I entreat you to get acquainted with this noble flower—the flower I love—and you will ever be grateful for the introduction.

Peonies are shipped only in the
Fall, and a special Peony
catalog is issued on
Aug. 1st.

FEB 11 1921
FEB 11 1921

